

End of German Republic Held Royalist Hope

Harden Tells America "New Generation of Raging Hates" Will Rise Unless the Nations Extend Aid

Desperate Spirit Arising

Failure to Realize on the 14 Points of Wilson Said to Have Enraged the People

Unless Germany is assisted in her present economic collapse by other nations she will cease to become a republic and will rear "a new generation of raging hates," according to Maximilian Harden, editor of Die Zukunft, of Berlin. His views were contained in a letter just received from Berlin and presented before the Council on Foreign Relations at the Hotel Astor last night by Frank N. Doubleday.

Mr. Harden declared in his letter that European monarchists were depending upon a "financial catastrophe" of Germany to restore a monarchy. Only an exchange of views from representatives, other than official or professional, from the countries of the world could save his country, Mr. Harden declared.

The letter was read at a conference called to consider what reparation Germany should be made to pay. Differences of opinion developed as to the severity of the demands. Paul D. Cravath, who recently visited Germany, declared it would be "utterly futile to saddle her with a heavy reparation burden."

A Message to America

Mr. Doubleday, the chairman, explained while studying conditions in Berlin he had talked with Mr. Harden, and the latter had proposed to send a message to America. Mr. Doubleday said he recently received the letter and, in accord with an agreement, made it public.

In answering the question, "Do the German people now repent all the evils of its government in 1914?" Mr. Harden said that they were for a time "ready to repent and mercifully condemned Wilhelm II and all the imperial system."

"But," he said, "they have been made to change their minds since President Wilson's armistice and peace terms, which were promised as a basis for negotiations, have been withdrawn."

Since then, he said, millions of Germans swear that the war was the result of conspiracy in which English commercial envy, Russian desire for conquest and French thirst for vengeance cooperated.

"Germany thought to acquire the full rights to all advantages of the fourteen points, promised by President Wilson," says Mr. Harden letter. "But the armistice became dishonorable. And now at the end of 1920, before even the amount of the real reparation is fixed, Germany, entirely impoverished and drowning in a stream of paper money, must pay 130 milliards of marks in money, materials, implements and goods."

Royalists Build on Despair

"If the yoke of occupation remains upon Germany, then a new generation will grow up of raging hates. The deeper it is thrust into despair the more fervently it is allured by the prospect of violently throwing off the yoke. It is on this that the monarchists are reckoning. From the princes and their agents one hears ever and again that the financial catastrophe of the country will also be the grave of the republic. Therefore the masters of yesterday want to wait until the German people are fully reduced and bankruptcy has become evident, and any change in the

regime acts as at least something like alleviation and the dawn of hope."

America Misunderstood in Europe, Says N.Y. Banker

Alex. Konta Tells Sphinx Club That He Found an Intensely Warlike Spirit Overseas

A great spirit of hatred for America and Americans is sweeping over Continental Europe and will not be checked until the doctrine of Americanism to foreign shores and teach misguided people the truth about this country's attitude toward Europe, Alexander Konta, New York banker, told 250 members of the Sphinx Club at its annual dinner in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel last night. Mr. Konta returned recently from a tour of several European countries, including Austria, where he interviewed the President of the Austrian Republic.

"There is nothing resembling a Christian spirit left in Europe," Mr. Konta said. "I found a warlike spirit everywhere, a belligerent attitude among the people, but I do not think they would go back to the trenches if war were declared. In England there is agitation for an army of 800,000 men and in France and Italy there is constant talk of the 'next war.' Even the children talk about, but the enemy is not named."

Mr. Konta indicated he believed Germany was preparing for war, saying that during an inspection of the great Krupp Works at Essen he was told that 1920 was the most successful year in the history of that institution. Everywhere in Germany, he said, he found a sentiment in favor of delaying compliance with the terms of the Treaty of Versailles.

In Austria, Mr. Konta said, the people, especially officials of the new republic, were outspoken in their hostility to the treaty. Although apparently down and out Austria, he said, is still in a defiant mood.

Albanians to Serve Grape Juice When Miller Is Guest

From a Staff Correspondent

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 11.—Albanians, in conformance with Governor Miller's views on prohibition enforcement, will serve grape juice or water at dinners to be given Governor and Mrs. Miller this winter.

The precedent was established at a dinner given Governor and Mrs. Miller last night by Judge William S. Andrews, of the Court of Appeals, and Mrs. Andrews, known to the literary world as Mary Raymond Shipman Andrews.

When Otto Jantz, Superintendent of Public Buildings, heard of this, he at once ordered, in the interests of public economy, that Albany water be served in his department instead of iced spring water.

Leygues Faces Fresh Crisis in House To-day

Opponents to Insist on Interpellations on Policy Regardless of Pending Conference of Premiers

Deputies Fight in Lobby

Hero of Eleven Duels Is Attacked by Colleague; Floors Him With Blow

PARIS, Jan. 11.—A test of the strength of the government of Premier Leygues is foreshadowed in the Chamber of Deputies to-morrow by the determination, expressed to-night by several groups of Deputies, that they will insist upon an immediate interpellation of the government on its policy, without awaiting the outcome of the conference of the Allied premiers concerning matters still outstanding with Germany, which is to begin January 19. It had been understood that the opposition would delay its attack so as to give M. Leygues a free hand in the Allied conference, but many Deputies had changed their minds at the end of the opening session of the chamber to-day.

Deputies Aubriot and Raynaud, who are the leading interpellators on the question of foreign policy, endeavored to quiet matters by agreeing to delay their questioning of the government, but Deputy Landes Deyris announced that he would insist upon interpellating the Cabinet. He is credited with strong support.

Determined to Force Issue

It is generally considered that the government can hardly afford to risk such a discussion now, as it seems certain that the debate would be extended to foreign affairs, but the opposition is said to be determined to force the issue in any case.

M. Leygues, it was learned this evening, induced MM. Raynaud and Aubriot to postpone their interpellation, explaining that he could not reply to their questions on the eve of the meeting of the Allied premiers.

A new factor in the opposition's dissatisfaction with the government developed to-day in the discussion of the choice of a successor for Henri Ricard, Minister for Agriculture, who lost his seat in the Senatorial election last Sunday, and therefore resigned. The

names of a successor suggested by government supporters apparently were coolly received, and it was announced that no decision had been reached as to who would fill the portfolio.

Raoul Peret was reelected President of the Chamber without opposition. He received 371 votes. Many of the Deputies were absent, and several abstained from voting. The balloting for President of the Senate was postponed until Thursday.

Deputies in Flaming Combat

A short but spirited fling encounter between Leon Daudet, Royalist of the Extreme Right, and Alexandre Blanc, Socialist of the Extreme Left, provided an excited moment or two for the throngs in the lobby at to-day's reopening of the Chamber of Deputies.

The representatives of the two extremes chanced to meet in the lobby, and Deputy Blanc took occasion to ask M. Daudet to discontinue his campaign in L'Action Française, which he edits, against the Socialists. M. Daudet's reply was that he intended to intensify his campaign.

At this M. Blanc swung open-handed with right and left, landing both blows. M. Daudet countered with a heavy right, flooring Deputy Blanc for a short count.

Leon Daudet fought eleven duels with words or pistols before the war. Recently he announced that he would refuse to meet any one on the field of honor in the future, as he considered dueling a foolish practice and believed there was no room for it in France after the war.

Kissless Bride Victor in Suit

"Original Florodora Girl" Decries Annulment Action

GREENWICH, Conn., Jan. 12.—Estelle Carroll Hoyt, who claims to have belonged to "the original Florodora Sextet" and who says she is one of the faculty of Hamilton College, Lexington, N.Y., was sued to-day in the annulment suit brought by her husband, Arthur S. Hoyt, of Cleveland, head of a New York candy company and formerly a resident of Mount Vernon.

Hoyt in his complaint, which was dismissed, said his wife did not tell him that she formerly had a husband, Frank McMahon. When she was employed by the candy company as stenographer, Hoyt said, she used to introduce McMahon as her brother. Mrs. Hoyt won fame as the "kissless bride" Hoyt saying he never kissed her after their marriage in 1918. She is forty and Hoyt is seventy years old.

France to Keep U. S. Informed On War Issues

Premier Gives Assurance and Ambassador Wallace Will Make Parting Address to Allied Council To-day

Denies Grievance Rumor

Press Views Statement on Treaty Enforcement as Backing Paris's Position

By Ralph Courtney

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PARIS, Jan. 11.—Premier Leygues has assured Ambassador Wallace that despite America's decision no longer to take part in the deliberations of Allied councils, France will keep the United States informed of developments in the international situation.

Ambassador Wallace told the Tribune correspondent to-night that his relations with all the Ambassadors in Paris had been most cordial.

"I know of no body of men from whom I would separate with such regret as I do from my colleagues on the Council of Ambassadors," he said. In a parting speech at a meeting of the council to-morrow, Ambassador Wallace will tell the other members of the deep regret that he feels because he will no longer be able to see them at the council's meetings.

The Ambassador's obvious sincerity in speaking of his colleagues disposes of a story circulated here that he has been slightly treated since the election of Mr. Harding to the Presidency. The Ambassador feels that every courtesy has always been shown him. Mr. Wallace issued a statement to

the American press representatives, which said:

"The United States has participated in the meetings of the Ambassadors principally for the purpose of dealing with questions relating to the armistice and also in order to keep conversant with questions relating to treaties pending action by the United States upon them."

"In view of the fact that most of the important questions relating to the armistice have been disposed of, and inasmuch as the Treaty of Versailles has not been ratified by the United States, there appears to be no further occasion for continuing the American representation in the conference."

"There is no hidden reason for my withdrawal. As is well known, my status has been that of an unofficial representative, except in certain specific questions which have been handled by the conference, such as the negotiation and signing of the treaty with Hungary. Now, after more than one hundred meetings, after practically all the questions in which the United States was directly interested have been settled, it is meet and proper for America, since she has not ratified the treaty, to withdraw her representative."

Assurance Given France

In an additional paragraph sent to the French newspapers the ambassador said:

"This decision no longer to take part in the conference of the Ambassadors should not be misrepresented. America cannot but condemn that spirit which considers treaties to be the equivalent of scraps of paper, and she considers that those who provoked the great war should be held to their engagements, which were solemnly entered into by the treaty."

This anti-German declaration on the eve of the Paris conference of Allied premiers is expected to cause a mild sensation. The declaration, which is in line with the assurance which Ambassador Wallace is understood to have given Premier Leygues last night, is likely to be accepted by the French as America's formal pledge that she supports the French demand that Germany be forced to carry out the terms of the treaty she signed.

French Feel Encouraged

France will be encouraged by this assurance to take a strong position in the event of further German evasion. The French already feel that it would be better to settle these things, if necessary at the expense of rattling a sabre, than to let them drag on until

the world has begun to think of other things.

It is assumed in Paris that Ambassador Wallace, when he went to see Leygues last night and announced withdrawal, must have made some statement on instructions from Washington, in order to show that the Wilson government does not expect France to accept less than the treaty gives her. Mr. Wallace says that America, withdrawal was neither dictated nor influenced by France's desire to force Germany to disarm and that France's alleged intention to occupy the Ruhr had nothing to do with the present decision. It is widely accepted as simply a move to give Mr. Harding a free reign when he takes office.

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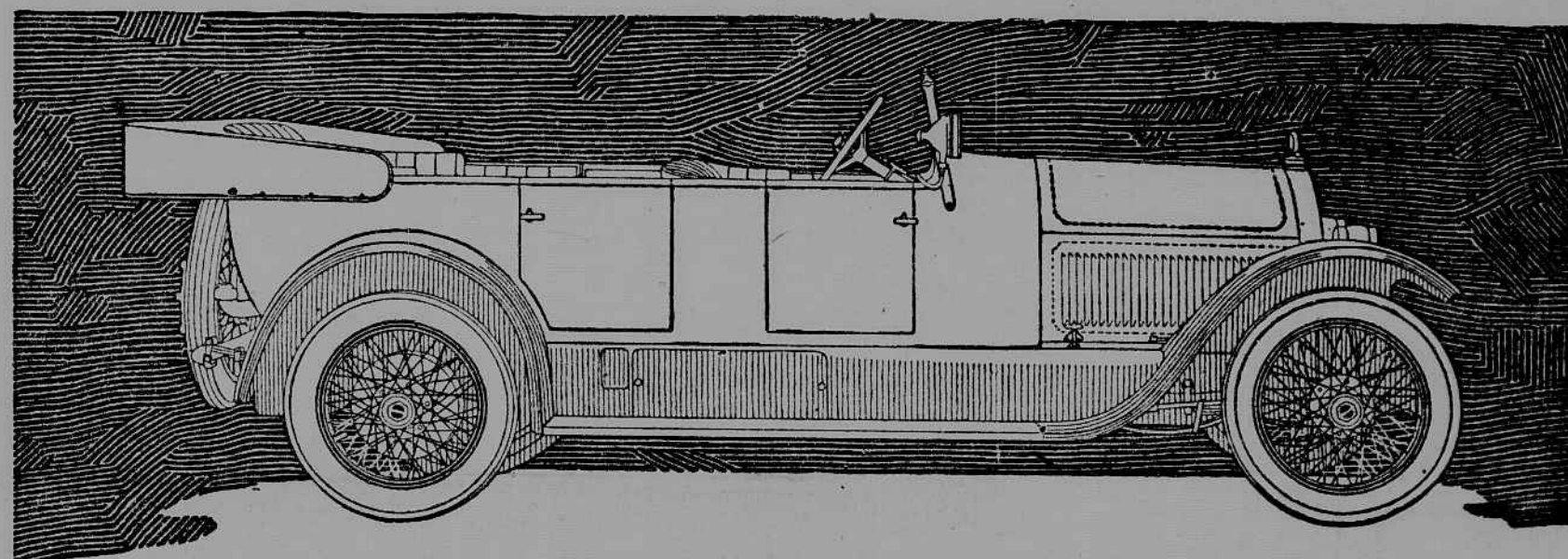
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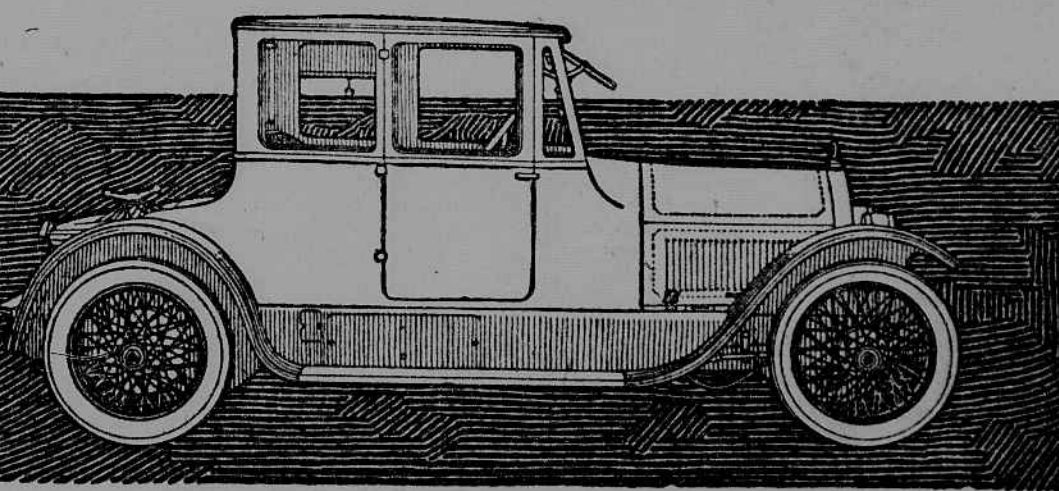
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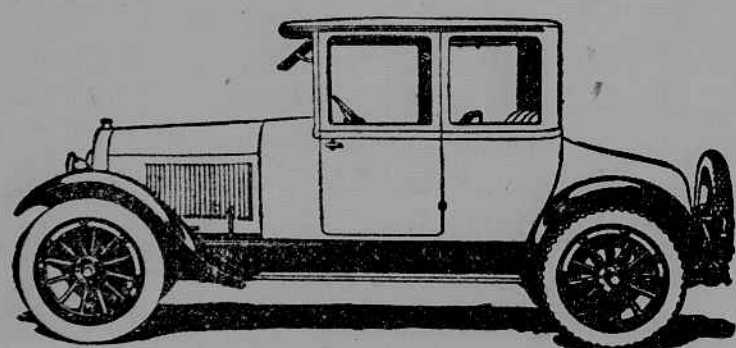
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